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Washington LABOR MARKET

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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Employment and Training
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Highlights

Employment and Unemployment Both Lower

Total unemployment in Washington State fell from 165,700 and 7.3 percent of the labor force in June to 159,200 and 7.1 percent in July. The decline was more than usual for this time of year, and the seasonally adjusted rate dropped from 7.7 to 7.3 percent. July's adjusted rate was the lowest since early 1980. Unemployment was also down sharply over the year, falling 22,300 in the past 12 months. The adjusted jobless rate was 8.3 percent in July 1986, a full point above this July's rate.

Harvest Activity Slows, School Year Over

Despite the drop in unemployment, employment fell 26,400 in July because of the completion of the asparagus harvest, the near completion of the cherry and strawberry harvests, and the temporary layoff of thousands of noncertificated public school employees for the summer. Most of these individuals, including many youth and migrant farmworkers, did not immediately seek new jobs within the state, and, therefore, were not counted as unemployed. Meanwhile, new job

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openings in the lumber, aerospace, construction, and trade and service industries reduced the unemployment total. Moreover, the drop in employment in July while large was actually less than normal. After seasonal adjustment, total employment rose 14,500 between June and July.

	July 1987* (Prel.)	June 1987* (Rev.)	July 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,239,900	2,272,800	2,230,600
Total Employment	2,080,700	2,107,100	2,049,100
Total Unemployment	159,200	165,700	181,500
State Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.3	8.1
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.3	7.0

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Nonfarm Jobs Down 15,900 Due to Layoffs at Schools

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 15,900 in July as summer layoffs in public education (down 30,500) offset gains in other industries, including manufacturing which rose 1,700. The expansion in manufacturing was led by a gain of 900 in aerospace. In the first seven months of this year the industry has added 4,500 jobs. With employment at 92,700, aerospace now accounts for nearly three out of every ten manufacturing jobs in the state.

Other gains in manufacturing included a seasonal increase of 700 in lumber, 300 in aluminum thanks to the reopening of the ALCOA aluminum plant in Vancouver by a new firm, and gains of 200 each in apparel, stone-clay-glass products and other nondurable goods. The increase in stone-clay-glass products was seasonal and resulted from increased demand from the construction industry. Growth in plastics manufacturing accounted for most of the gain in other nondurables.

Partially offsetting these gains were losses at canneries and in shipbuilding. Employment at canneries fell 1,300 in July because of the completion of asparagus processing. Payrolls in the industry,

however, will begin expanding again in August as processing begins on late summer crops. "Other transportation equipment" employment fell 400 over the month as payrolls at private shipyards continued to contract.

Tourist Business Strong

With the exception of education, most nonmanufacturing industries also expanded between June and July. County fairs, summer camps, and growing tourist activity boosted job totals at restaurants, gasoline stations, hotels, motels, resorts, retail shops, and in amusements (golf, amusement parks, carnivals, etc.) which increased employment 3,400 in retail trade and 1,000 in services. Growth in services was also aided by expansions in data processing services, medical services and at personnel supply agencies. The latter added workers because of increased demand for vacation-replacement workers. Gains in services payrolls in July, however, were partially offset by summer cutbacks at private schools and colleges where employment fell nearly 2,000.

In other nonmanufacturing industries, construction added 2,300 workers in July as the building season began to approach its peak period of the year. Transportation-communications-utilities added another 600 in July. Most of the gain was in motor freight due to a normal seasonal upturn in business activity, but air transportation added over 100 because of more tourist business. Finance-insurance-real estate payrolls moved ahead 500 with real estate sales advancing seasonally and the need to hire vacation-replacement workers in financial and insurance offices.

Wholesale trade was the only nonmanufacturing industry besides public education to post a loss in July. Employment at wholesale houses dropped 600, but the loss occurred almost entirely because of the completion of packing and shipping of fresh asparagus for this year and the near completion of work on the 1987 cherry crop.

Summer Workers Added By Government Too

Government civilian payrolls fell 24,800 between June and July because of the drop in public education (down 30,500). Part of the loss resulting from the end of the regular school year, however, was offset by seasonal hiring at parks, playgrounds, and by the Forest Service. Work-experience jobs for disadvantaged youth also expanded over the month.

Nonfarm Jobs Up 3.6 Percent Over the Year

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment continued to maintain a substantial gain over year-ago levels. In July nonfarm employment was up 3.6 percent or 63,100 over the year. The comparable national increase was

2.5 percent. Manufacturing accounted for 13,200 of the new jobs in the state with 6,800 of the increase in aerospace. Employment in the lumber industry rose 3,800 year to year for the next largest gain, but 3,100 of the increase was due to a labor dispute in July 1986. Printing-publishing was up 700 as strong general business conditions boosted advertising revenues. Other nondurable goods payrolls were 600 ahead of last year's level largely because of expansions in plastic manufacturing. Industries with smaller gains included furniture, aluminum, fabricated metals, apparel, and chemicals. "Other transportation equipment" added 400 year to year, but the gain masks a substantial loss in shipbuilding which was more than offset by other segments of the industry such as boatbuilding and truck and trailer manufacturing.

Relatively few industries reported lower employment than one year ago. Nonelectrical machinery payrolls were down 400; there was still some employment at firms manufacturing oil field equipment in July last year but none this year. Electrical equipment (down 300) and instruments (down 300) had lower employment because of softness in the computer and high-tech areas.

Trade and Services Lead Expansion

Retail trade and services continued to lead the employment expansion in both the state and nation. In Washington State, retail trade added 25,200 jobs over the year. All segments of the industry expanded from building material outlets to service stations. Restaurants, however, added over 7,800 jobs to account for 37 percent of the increase. Higher overall employment, lower unemployment and continued growth in the number of two wage earner families played the major role in the expansion at restaurants.

Employment in the services industries rose 15,700 over the year. About 5,800, or 37 percent, of the new jobs were in business services as contracting out is becoming more common. Health services added 5,100 workers year-to-year. With employment expanding more people are covered by medical plans, while growth in the number of elderly people also increases the demand for medical care.

Most other services industries also expanded over the year with two notable exceptions, membership sports-recreation clubs and motion pictures. The growing popularity of home movie rentals are the likely reason for the drop at theaters, while competition among sports and recreation clubs has lowered profits and forced reductions in staffing.

Construction Still Strong

Despite the effect of higher mortgage rates, construction employment managed to increase 5,100 over the year on the strength of gains in street and highway construction and commercial projects. The transportation-communication-utilities group added 3,300 employees year to year. Most of the gain was in trucking and air transportation. Telephone companies, however, have been cutting their workforce because competition has squeezed profits. Finance, insurance and real estate payrolls gained 2,100 over the year. Real estate, credit agencies (other than banking), and insurance shared in the expansion which is likely related to home sales. Mortgage rates may be up, but they are still considerably lower than in 1985 and earlier years of this decade.

Government Employment Drops From Last Year

Common beliefs regarding growth in government jobs aside, government civilian employment dropped 1,500 over the year. Most of the loss was on the local levels. Cutbacks in government youth work-experience programs were a major factor in the drop, but the loss of federal revenue sharing funds for cities, town and counties have also forced staff reductions.

Unemployment Down In Western Washington But Up In Eastern Washington

In contrast with June when the jobless rate dropped much more in Eastern Washington than Western Washington, the unemployment rate rose from 8.4 to 8.9 percent between June and July east of the Cascades but fell from 7.0 to 6.6 percent on the west side of the state. The asparagus and cherry harvests and related work in food processing and fruit-vegetable packing and shipping created thousands of jobs in Eastern Washington in June, but the asparagus harvest was completed by July, while the cherry harvest had passed its peak resulting in a sharp drop in employment on the east side and a jump in unemployment.

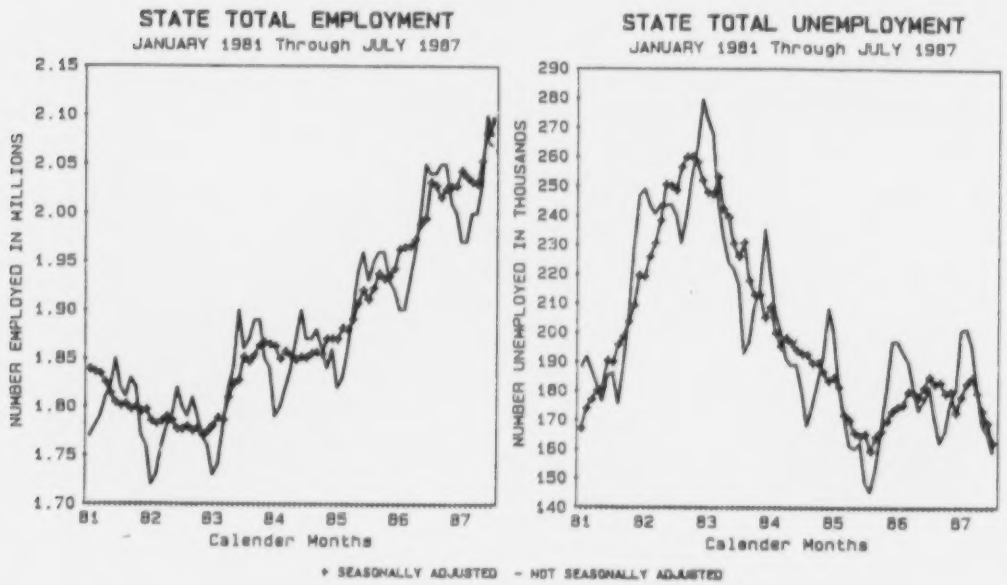
Typical of eastern counties with a seasonal decline in agriculture and related jobs were Yakima, Grant, and Walla Walla counties. In Yakima County fewer harvest jobs resulted in a 10,600 drop in total employment between June and July, while unemployment rose 1,000, and the jobless rate jumped from 9.0 to 11.1 percent. Grant County's unemployment rate rose from 9.4 to 10.6 percent with a 1,560 drop in employment. Walla Walla County has more diversity in its overall economy as well as in its agricultural crops. Nonetheless, employment there fell nearly 1,000, and the county's unemployment rate rose from 6.3 to 7.3 percent.

In Western Washington seasonal losses in education were offset by growth in construction, trade, services and other industries which lowered unemployment. In the Seattle Metropolitan Area, the jobless rate fell

from 6.2 to 5.8 percent, while Tacoma's rate dropped from 8.2 to 7.8 percent. The rate in the Vancouver Metropolitan Area was down a half a point to 8.0 percent, helped by the reopening of the former ALCOA aluminum plant.

Unemployment Down In Most Areas Over The Year--Some Exceptions

Over the year, unemployment declined in most counties. Exceptions included Klickitat and Pend Oreille counties. In Klickitat County the rate jumped from 12.8 to 17.2 percent, the highest in the state, because of the closure of the aluminum plant in Goldendale. The plant has now been sold, however, and should be reopened this year. Pend Oreille lost a computer component manufacturer this year, and its unemployment rate was up from 13.4 percent in July 1986 to 15.3 percent this July. The beginning of construction on a newsprint plant at Usk, north of Spokane, this fall will help the area's economy. Total employment in the county this July was 2,500. Construction employment on the two-year project is expected to average 600. The plant should employ 140 full-time workers when it opens.



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Lumber Production Strong

Housing starts have declined over the year in the nation, nonetheless, lumber orders and production have expanded over the year. According to the Western Wood Products Association, year-to-date lumber production through the week ended August 22, 1987 west of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington was up 17.7 percent while new orders were up nearly 16 percent.

Lumber Workers Needed

The Simpson Timber Company was accepting applications for 30 full-time jobs in its Shelton lumber and plywood mills in August, but the response to the openings was not as great as expected. The number of workers on layoff status remaining available to fill the jobs was not sufficient despite the layoff of about 450 workers in 1985 and early 1986 by Simpson in Shelton and McCleary. Most of those workers took early retirement, moved on to other jobs or went back to school.

Many applicants for the jobs were unable to meet Simpson's requirements. A physical exam, including a substance abuse test, was required. About half of the applicants failed the strength test.

Simpson Timber Shipped To Iraq

The Simpson Timber Company provided 1.5 million board feet of lumber in the first sale of U.S. lumber to Iraq. An Iraq Embassy spokesperson said "We have no mill operations--we have no timber." Iraq will use the lumber to build docks, shelters and forms for industrial construction. The sale, which took two years to negotiate, was made possible by a U.S. Department of Agriculture loan guarantee.

Navy Ship Construction Ends

The last Navy ship to be constructed in Seattle will be launched and leave Puget Sound in early September. The Fort McHenry, a 610-foot ship designed to land Marines on enemy shores, was built by Lockheed Shipbuilding and will be the last Navy ship built in the Seattle shipyard. All work at the yard is expected to end this year. The shipyard is now for sale. A few years ago the yard employed 3,600 workers. At Seattle's other major shipyard, Todd Shipbuilding, 4,500 workers were employed building guided missile frigates five years ago, but the yard now employs only 900 workers on ship repair contracts, according to news reports.

Although Todd's Seattle shipyard is expected to remain in business, it has been having financial difficulties. Inability to obtain a performance bond last spring prevented Todd from receiving a $9.1 million contract to overhaul a state ferry. A spokesperson for Todd, however, said that the shipyard should be able to resume doing repairs and overhauls on state ferries now. The firm has $100 million in equity and is being restructured.

Luxury Yacht Builder Successful

Puget Sound shipyards have lost business in recent years as the Navy nears its 600 ship goal and because of competition from shipyards on the East and Gulf Coasts which have lower wage rates. Boatbuilding for the pleasure market, however, has been expanding.

Westport Shipyard is an example of one of the many successful boatbuilders in the state. The company began building yachts in 1978 and is now one of the major custom builders of large fiberglass yachts in the country. Its 60 year-round employees build yachts up to 130 feet long which cost up to $3 million and often take one year to build. The firm also builds fiberglass hulls for other custom yacht builders.

Earnings and Employment Up at Paccar Inc.

Another example of a successful firm in the transportation equipment industry outside of aerospace is Paccar, a Bellevue-based truck manufacturer. Following the closure of plants in California and Missouri last year and a pickup in truck sales, employment at the Seattle plant rose 100 over the year, according to newspaper reports. Second quarter sales for the firm were a reported $605 million, up 42 percent over the year.

American Airlines Considering Major Aircraft Purchase

American Airlines is considering the replacement of its Boeing 727's with more fuel efficient planes. Three aircraft are under consideration, the Boeing 7J7, the McDonnel Douglas MD-9192 and the Airbus Industrie A-320. The 7J7 and MD-9192 are expected to use 70 percent less fuel than the 727's because of a new type of engine. The A-320's conventional engines are 50 percent more efficient than the 727 engines. A spokesman for American Airlines said they may order 400 new planes if they are as economical as their manufacturer's claim and if business is good enough in the 1990's. The cost of each new plane would be in the $30-36 million range.

British Airways Orders $926 Million In Boeing Jets

In August British Airways ordered 11 Boeing 767 and three 757 jetlines for about $926 million, and has taken options on 15 additional 767's. This was Boeing's first sale of the 767 to an Airbus Industrie member country.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Housing Starts Down But Construction Payrolls Up

New housing starts were down about 11 percent over the year nationally in July largely because of higher mortgage rates. Nonetheless, construction employment remains up over the year because of growth in commercial and public construction and because more expensive homes are being built this year which require more labor per unit. A larger proportion of home buyers this year already own homes but want to upgrade their housing. Reflecting the increase in size and quality, the median price of a new home nationally in June was $110,000, up from $91,200 in June 1986.

Overall, housing starts in subsequent years are unlikely to match those of the 1970's, however, even if interest rates decline substantially because there are fewer potential first-time home buyers. First-time buyers are usually in their late 20's or early 30's and their numbers are declining with the aging of the baby-boom generation.

Consumer Spending Defies Forecasts

While economists have been predicting a slowdown in consumer spending this year because of declining personal income growth, a low savings rate and heavy debt burdens, consumer spending rose briskly in both June and July. In June, consumer spending rose 0.9 percent; personal income rose only 0.3 percent but the savings rate dropped from 4.3 to 3.3 percent of after tax income. In July, consumer spending also jumped 0.9 percent while personal income rose only 0.4 percent and the savings rate fell to 2.8 percent.

Consumer spending may increase strongly in August also because of automobile sales incentives. That, however, will likely add to the downward pressure on spending in subsequent months. The current growth in consumer outlays cannot be sustained.

Insurance Firm to Leave Spokane

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company announced that it will move its western regional offices with about 325 jobs from Spokane to San Diego early next year. The firm cited restructuring of its organization as the reason for the move. Regional offices in the reorganization will handle sales and marketing functions as well as underwriting and processing functions. About 75 percent of the company's agents in the western states are in California. Financial assistance will be provided to employees with satisfactory records to relocate in San Diego. Severence pay, other benefits and job counseling will be provided to employees who are unable to move.

School Bells and Picket Signs

Schools in most areas of the state reopened in early September to begin a new school year. In a few areas, however, summer vacations for students were extended as their teachers went on strike when they could not agree with school districts over class size and pay. Approximately 900 teachers in Edmonds were on strike in early September, while 630 Renton teachers rejected a new contract by about a 65 percent margin to delay the reopening of their schools.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Economy Remains Strong

Most measurements of the nation's economy were positive in the second quarter and in the first month of the third quarter. Foreign imports continued to exceed exports, interest rates were higher than

one year ago, which resulted in fewer housing starts this summer; and turmoil in the Middle East was keeping oil prices artificially high. Nonetheless, the nation's economy was strong with employment continuing to expand and unemployment falling to levels not seen since the late 1970's. Moreover, the outlook promises further improvement in labor market conditions.

Leading Indicators Continue Upward

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer of future economic activity, rose 0.5 percent in July to post its sixth consecutive increase and its tenth in the last twelve months. Analysts were impressed with the consistency of the upward movement and believe it suggests further expansion in the economy in subsequent months.

Individual leading indicators advancing during the month included stock market prices; sensitive material prices, suggesting more demand from manufacturers; and the index for business deliveries, an indication of larger order backlogs. Plant and equipment orders were up slightly. Leading indicators showing declines in July included orders for consumer goods and building permits. The money supply was down slightly. The average workweek and initial claims for unemployment insurance were unchanged from June. July data were not yet available on credit outstanding or inventories.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986	July 1987	June 1987
U.S. City Average	340.8	340.1	328.0	3.9	3.7
	Jan.-June 1987	Jan.-June 1986		Jan.-June '86 to Jan.-June '87	
Seattle*	329.7	324.9		1.5	

* The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer develops bimonthly CPI data for the Seattle area. Beginning this year the Seattle index will be published twice a year. The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

JULY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 7.1

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 9/1/87
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	JULY 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				JUNE 1987 REVISED 1/				JULY 1986 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,239,900	2,080,700	159,200	7.1	2,272,800	2,107,100	165,700	7.3	2,230,600	2,049,100	181,500	8.1
Bellingham MSA	57,700	53,500	4,200	7.3	58,200	53,800	4,400	7.6	57,400	52,400	5,000	8.7
Bremerton MSA	71,200	67,100	4,100	5.8	71,300	67,000	4,300	6.0	70,900	66,200	4,700	6.6
Olympia MSA	71,800	66,800	5,000	7.0	73,500	68,200	5,300	7.2	71,900	65,900	6,000	8.3
Seattle PMSA	994,200	936,500	57,700	5.8	994,300	933,100	61,200	6.2	966,300	902,700	63,600	6.6
King County 2/	792,800	747,400	45,400	5.7	792,500	744,700	47,900	6.0	769,100	720,400	48,700	6.3
Snohomish County 2/	201,400	189,100	12,300	6.1	201,900	188,500	13,400	6.6	197,200	182,300	14,900	7.6
Spokane MSA	161,900	150,800	11,100	6.9	166,100	154,300	11,800	7.1	162,300	149,700	12,600	7.8
Tacoma PMSA	236,100	217,700	18,400	7.8	239,100	219,600	19,500	8.2	233,400	213,600	19,800	8.5
Tri-Cities MSA	69,300	63,200	6,100	8.8	79,000	72,300	6,700	8.5	70,300	63,400	6,900	9.8
Benton County 2/	53,100	48,700	4,400	8.3	60,900	55,800	5,100	8.4	54,100	48,900	5,200	9.6
Franklin County 2/	16,100	14,400	1,700	10.6	18,100	16,500	1,600	8.8	16,200	14,500	1,700	10.5
Vancouver PMSA	106,400	97,900	8,500	8.0	108,600	99,400	9,200	8.5	107,200	97,900	9,300	8.7
Yakima MSA	89,400	79,500	9,900	11.1	99,000	90,100	8,900	9.0	98,400	85,200	13,200	13.4
Adams	7,120	6,120	1,000	14.0	7,090	6,430	660	9.3	7,360	6,250	1,110	15.1
Asotin	8,770	8,150	620	7.1	8,840	8,110	730	8.3	8,380	7,750	630	7.5
Clallam	23,230	21,420	1,810	7.8	23,410	21,530	1,880	8.0	22,800	20,800	2,000	8.8
Columbia	2,050	1,710	340	16.6	3,180	2,970	210	6.6	1,930	1,520	410	21.2
Cowlitz	33,880	30,690	3,190	9.4	34,300	31,320	2,980	8.7	36,190	32,290	3,900	10.8
Ferry	2,600	2,370	230	8.8	2,600	2,360	240	9.2	2,730	2,410	320	11.7
Garfield	1,110	1,060	50	4.5	1,120	1,050	70	6.3	1,180	1,100	80	6.8
Grant	27,020	24,150	2,870	10.6	28,390	25,710	2,680	9.4	28,070	25,000	3,070	10.9
Grays Harbor	25,930	23,530	2,400	9.3	26,250	23,720	2,530	9.6	26,710	23,510	3,200	12.0
Island	17,500	16,530	970	5.5	17,730	16,700	1,030	5.8	17,240	16,210	1,030	6.0
Jefferson	8,620	8,060	560	6.5	8,320	7,740	580	7.0	8,360	7,780	580	6.9
Kittitas	11,090	10,030	1,060	9.6	11,820	10,730	1,090	9.2	11,440	10,380	1,060	9.3
Klickitat	7,610	6,300	1,310	17.2	7,930	6,420	1,510	19.0	8,390	7,320	1,070	12.8
Lewis	24,130	21,780	2,350	9.7	24,800	22,240	2,560	10.3	24,960	22,200	2,760	11.1
Lincoln	4,700	4,460	240	5.1	4,900	4,640	260	5.3	4,870	4,640	230	4.7
Mason	12,780	11,810	970	7.6	12,730	11,660	1,070	8.4	13,130	11,910	1,220	9.3
Okanogan	15,640	13,560	2,080	13.3	15,370	13,550	1,820	11.8	16,450	13,950	2,500	15.2
Pacific	6,970	6,370	600	8.6	6,940	6,350	590	8.5	7,430	6,600	830	11.2
Pend Oreille	2,950	2,500	450	15.3	3,040	2,540	500	16.4	3,670	3,180	490	13.4
San Juan	5,730	5,540	190	3.3	5,220	5,000	220	4.2	5,680	5,430	250	4.4
Skagit	36,000	32,810	3,190	8.9	32,920	29,690	3,230	9.8	36,150	32,570	3,580	9.9
Skamania	2,410	2,100	310	12.9	2,620	2,230	390	14.9	2,430	2,040	390	16.0
Stevens	11,090	10,000	1,090	9.8	11,270	10,080	1,190	10.6	11,300	9,900	1,400	12.4
Wahkiakum	1,200	1,090	110	9.2	1,250	1,130	120	9.6	1,220	1,070	150	12.3
Walla Walla	23,340	21,640	1,700	7.3	24,140	22,620	1,520	6.3	24,200	22,100	2,100	8.7
Wenatchee Labor Area	41,690	37,630	4,060	9.7	40,100	35,970	4,130	10.3	43,010	37,730	5,280	12.3
Chelan County 2/	28,320	25,430	2,890	10.2	27,290	24,310	2,980	10.9	29,370	25,500	3,870	13.2
Douglas County 2/	13,370	12,200	1,170	8.8	12,810	11,660	1,150	9.0	13,640	12,230	1,410	10.3
Whitman	16,820	16,320	500	3.0	17,530	16,860	670	3.8	17,040	16,320	720	4.2

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

September 1, 1987
Benchmark: 1986

	JULY 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				JUNE 1987 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,225,300	2,069,000	156,300	7.0	2,251,900	2,087,100	164,800	7.3
Bellingham MSA	57,400	53,200	4,200	7.3	57,600	53,300	4,300	7.5
Bremerton MSA	70,800	66,700	4,100	5.8	70,700	66,400	4,300	6.1
Olympia MSA	71,300	66,400	4,900	6.9	72,800	67,500	5,300	7.3
Seattle PMSA	987,900	931,300	56,600	5.7	985,100	924,300	60,800	6.2
King County 2/	787,700	743,200	44,500	5.6	785,100	737,600	47,500	6.1
Snohomish County 2/	200,200	188,100	12,100	6.0	200,000	186,700	13,300	6.7
Spokane MSA	160,800	149,900	10,900	6.8	164,500	152,800	11,700	7.1
Tacoma MSA	234,500	216,500	18,000	7.7	236,900	217,500	19,400	8.2
Tri-Cities MSA	68,800	62,800	6,000	8.7	78,200	71,600	6,600	8.4
Benton County 2/	52,700	48,400	4,300	8.2	60,200	55,200	5,000	8.3
Franklin County 2/	16,100	14,400	1,700	10.6	18,000	16,400	1,600	8.9
Vancouver PMSA	105,700	97,400	8,300	7.9	107,700	98,500	9,200	8.5
Yakima MSA	88,800	79,100	9,700	10.9	98,100	89,200	8,900	9.1
Adams	7,070	6,090	980	13.9	7,030	6,370	660	9.4
Asotin	8,700	8,100	600	6.9	8,750	8,030	720	8.2
Clallam	23,080	21,300	1,780	7.7	23,200	21,330	1,870	8.1
Columbia	2,030	1,700	330	16.3	3,150	2,940	210	6.7
Cowlitz	33,650	30,520	3,130	9.3	33,980	31,020	2,960	8.7
Ferry	2,580	2,360	220	8.5	2,580	2,340	240	9.3
Garfield	1,100	1,050	50	4.5	1,110	1,040	70	6.3
Grant	26,830	24,020	2,810	10.5	28,140	25,470	2,670	9.5
Grays Harbor	25,760	23,400	2,360	9.2	26,010	23,490	2,520	9.7
Island	17,390	16,440	950	5.5	17,580	16,550	1,030	5.9
Jefferson	8,560	8,010	550	6.4	8,240	7,670	570	6.9
Kittitas	11,020	9,980	1,040	9.4	11,710	10,630	1,080	9.2
Klickitat	7,540	6,260	1,280	17.0	7,860	6,360	1,500	19.1
Lewis	23,970	21,660	2,310	9.6	24,580	22,030	2,550	10.4
Lincoln	4,670	4,430	240	5.1	4,850	4,590	260	5.4
Mason	12,700	11,750	950	7.5	12,610	11,550	1,060	8.4
Okanogan	15,520	13,480	2,040	13.1	15,230	13,420	1,810	11.9
Pacific	6,930	6,340	590	8.5	6,870	6,290	580	8.4
Pend Oreille	2,930	2,490	440	15.0	3,010	2,510	500	16.6
San Juan	5,700	5,510	190	3.3	5,170	4,950	220	4.3
Skagit	35,760	32,630	3,130	8.8	32,630	29,410	3,220	9.9
Skamania	2,380	2,080	300	12.6	2,600	2,210	390	15.0
Stevens	11,010	9,940	1,070	9.7	11,170	9,990	1,180	10.6
Wahkiakum	1,200	1,090	110	9.2	1,230	1,110	120	9.8
Walla Walla	23,180	21,520	1,660	7.2	23,920	22,410	1,510	6.3
Wenatchee Labor Area	41,400	37,420	3,980	9.6	39,740	35,630	4,110	10.3
Chelan County 2/	28,130	25,290	2,840	10.1	27,050	24,080	2,970	11.0
Douglas County 2/	13,270	12,130	1,140	8.6	12,690	11,550	1,140	9.0
Whitman	16,720	16,230	490	2.9	17,370	16,700	670	3.9

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 2/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Industry	Jul. 1987 (Prel.)	Jun. 1987 (Rev.)	Jul. 1986 (Rev.)	Jun. 1986 (Rev.)	Numerical Change: Jun. 87 to Jul. 87	Numerical Change: Jul. 86 to Jul. 87
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY....	1838.1	1854.0	1775.0	1790.1	-15.9	63.1
MANUFACTURING.....	315.9	314.2	302.7	305.5	1.7	13.2
Durable Goods.....	222.4	220.4	211.4	213.5	2.0	11.0
Lumber & Wood Products.....	40.7	40.0	36.9 4/	39.5	0.7	3.8
Furniture & Fixtures.....	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	0.1	0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.5	0.2	0.0
Primary Metals.....	11.5	11.2	11.4	11.1 4/	0.3	0.1
Aluminum.....	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.0 4/	0.3	0.3
Fabricated Metals.....	10.5	10.4	10.1	9.9	0.1	0.4
Machinery.....	28.5	28.4	29.2	30.3	0.1	-0.7
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)...	16.4	16.3	16.8	17.8	0.1	-0.4
Electrical Equip.....	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.5	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equip.....	105.4	104.9	98.2	97.3	0.5	7.2
Aerospace.....	92.7	91.8	85.9	84.6	0.9	6.8
Other Transp. Equip.....	12.7	13.1 4/	12.3	12.7	-0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related.....	10.3	10.2	10.6	10.6	0.1	-0.3
Misc. Manufacturing.....	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	-0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods.....	93.5	93.8	91.3	92.0	-0.3	2.2
Food & Kindred Products....	29.7	30.6	29.3	30.6	-0.9	0.4
Canned & Preserved Foods.	9.6	10.9	9.7	11.1	-1.3	-0.1
Apparel & Allied Products..	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.8	0.2	0.2
Paper & Allied Products....	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.1	0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing.....	19.4	19.3	18.7	18.8	0.1	0.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 3/..	8.5	8.3	7.9	8.1	0.2	0.6
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION.....	95.4 4/	93.1	90.3 4/	88.1 4/	2.3	5.1
TRANSP.,COMM. & UTIL.....	100.3 4/	99.7 4/	97.0	96.3 4/	0.6	3.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	464.9	462.1	439.7	440.4	2.8	25.2
Wholesale Trade.....	112.3	112.9	108.2	108.1 4/	-0.6	4.1
Retail Trade.....	352.6	349.2	331.5	332.3	3.4	21.1
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	108.8	108.3	106.7	106.2	0.5	2.1
SERVICES.....	411.4	410.4	395.7	394.6	1.0	15.7
Health Services.....	128.4	127.2	123.3	122.3	1.2	5.1
GOVERNMENT..	338.4	363.2	339.9	356.0	-24.8	-1.5
Federal.....	76.0	73.1	72.9	69.6	2.9	3.1
State & Local.....	262.4	290.1	267.0	286.4	-27.7	-4.6
Education.....	120.9	151.4	124.4	149.9	-30.5	-3.5
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	0.4	0.7	3.2	2.3	-0.3	-2.8

_1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

_2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

_3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

_4/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim JUL Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		July-87	June-87	July-86	July-87	June-87	July-86	July-87	June-87	July-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	189,500	$475.99	$479.57	$461.23	39.6	40.3	38.5	$12.02	$11.90	$11.98
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	35,300	$408.11	$429.85 **	$392.03	36.8	39.4	35.9	$11.09	$10.91	$10.92
Primary Metal Industries	9,100	$536.64	$534.87	$526.64	43.0	43.1	41.5	$12.48	$12.41	$12.69
Fabricated Metal Products	8,200	$427.43	$441.78	$465.94	38.3	39.2	40.8	$11.16	$11.27	$11.42
Machinery	16,900	$374.92	$386.07	$344.37	39.3	40.3	34.3	$9.54	$9.58	$10.04
Food and Kindred Products	21,000	$377.13	$376.35	$361.19	37.6	39.0	36.3	$10.03	$9.65	$9.95
Chemical and Allied Products	5,400	$619.04	$611.31	$594.98	42.4	42.6	41.9	$14.60	$14.35	$14.20
Transportation Equipment	43,600	$605.04 **	$613.53	$569.42	41.9	42.4	41.9	$14.44	$14.47	$13.59
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	70,100	** $602.50	$616.26 **	$576.20	37.1	37.6	35.9	$16.24	$16.39	$16.05
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	283,100	$337.01	$322.67	$321.55	35.4	34.4	33.6	$9.52	$9.38	$9.57

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes.

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